

# CLIPPING: THE SAMOAN CRISIS.

on the plantation twenty-seven of Matafa's warriors were killed. There were no casualties among the Americans or British.

## ADMIRAL KAUTZ'S CABLE EDITED IN WASHINGTON.

German Embassy Says It Is a Matter Between England and Germany; Paunceforte Says It Is Not.

Washington, April 12.—Admiral Kautz's dispatch telling of the ambushade was carefully edited by the Navigation Bureau and the barest skeleton only was issued.

This is the Government programme: Admiral Kautz will be upheld. This involves the support of Chief Justice Chambers and Consul Osborne for all their actions.

The Philadelphia will be reinforced by either a battalion of marines or a regiment of soldiers.

Great Britain and the United States will restore peace in the islands and subjugate Matafa and his followers.

The condition contemplated by the Berlin treaty will be secured by force of arms.

Bartlett Tripp, the Commissioner appointed by President McKinley, will leave for Samoa, when the other countries' Commissioners are ready.

The German Ambassador issued the following statement today:

"After Germany and the United States had arrived at such an understanding that the commission could have left San Francisco the 19th inst., England raised new difficulties of such a complicated nature that they cannot be dealt with telegraphically. Germany feels justified, under the circumstances, in holding the name of her commissioner still blank. The Berlin news that Germany would demand satisfaction for the arbitrary action of Admiral Kautz is not credited in official German quarters, and seems to be a malicious invention. The whole question on account of Samoa is being at present not between the two powers, but between Germany and England."

Paunceforte's Sharp Retort.

This, when shown to the British Embassy, called forth this retort:

"Great Britain has raised no difficulties in the way of the immediate organizing of the Samoa Commission, nor are we advised that the home Government in any way embarrassed the efforts of the three countries to come to some understanding. The statement that the whole question on account of Samoa is pending at present, not between three powers, but between Germany and England, is only new to the Embassy here, as we know of no differences between either Germany or England."

The situation in Samoa has called attention to an order issued at Manila by General Otis, the nature of which was reported today to the War Department. It is as follows:

Instruction having been received that the land and naval forces shall furnish full protection to the lives and property of German inhabitants of this section of the country, the troops of this command will give particular attention to this special duty, and will cooperate with the resident consul of Germany to give aid and assistance wherever necessary.

Captain Crownsfield, of the Bureau of Navigation, held a conference with Secretary Hay as soon as the report of the communication from Admiral Kautz was received, and a copy was sent to the White House for perusal by the President. It was then decided to give out at least a part of the cablegram.

Conference at the State Department.

Baron Speck von Sternberg, who is expected to be the German representative on the Commission, and Sir Julian Paunceforte, the British Ambassador, called on Secretary Hay to discuss the situation.

Senator Cushman K. Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, visited the State Department and the White House.

"A very grave situation," said he, "representative of the military affairs of the House Committee on Military Affairs, was also at the White House. Mr. Hull was

positive in his conviction that if Germany did not change her attitude, there would be a war. He said that the right was in its stand, and there would be no backing down on our part or on the part of Great Britain.

Captain "Bob" Evans was an early caller on Secretary Long, and is thought to have asked permission to take the Iowa, under Admiral Dewey, to aid in restoring peace in Samoa.

After the day's developments, Secretary Hay had a long conference with the President.

No Backdown, Says Hull.

Representative Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the House Military Committee, was also one of the President's visitors. He said:

"This Government will not attempt to discredit our men there unless it is shown clearly that they are in the wrong. If Germany persists in her present course, there may be war."

Senator Thurston said it would be pretty hard for three of the most enlightened members of the Senate to have voted a few little islands of no consequence.

The Philadelphia was short-handed for officers, and the United States had several warships not far from Samoa. The Australian islands, a special design of small cruiser being used in that locality. The chief naval station accessible to Samoa is on the China coast, where the Asiatic squadron embraces some of the largest warships in the British navy. In number, armament and tonnage the British ships on this station far exceed those of Germany or of any other power.

The chief German naval station near Samoa is also on the China coast, at Kiaochow, where Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia has his headquarters. The German navy is the nearest assemblage of American warships to Samoa. The sail from Manila to Samoa is about four days.

The arrest and detention by the British naval officials of a German subject is one of the most dangerous features of the controversy. It is said that the Consul of the three powers stationed at Apia claim extra territorial jurisdiction, involving the right to try the subjects of their respective countries for any offenses alleged to have been committed. Under this practice the German Consul, Rose, may demand the surrender of a German subject. If the man is guilty it is considered improbable that the British will yield unless some adequate guarantee that he is to be sufficiently punished. It is not believed likely that Rose will make such promise.

No protest this far has been lodged at the State Department against Admiral Kautz.

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Scene on a Plantation in Samoa.

Samoa Commission's powers are nearing completion. The statements of the German papers that there is discord between Berlin and London are utterly erroneous and indicate that the papers are misinformed.

Germany Must Disavow.

The Daily Telegraph says today: "There is a melancholy satisfaction to be derived from the knowledge that for the first time, so far as we are aware, since the war of Independence, the British and American soldiers and sailors have fallen side by side in battle, fighting against a common foe, but even this poor consolation amounts to little in comparison to the complications which this event has added to an already intricate problem."

A Grave Problem.

"If it should unfortunately prove true that Matafa would have surrendered long ago but for the advice of the German Consul, that individual, while his superiors can only escape sharing by prompt disavowal, bare justice bids him regard that we are not in possession of the German version of events which led up to this calamity, but minor incidents connected with the matter seem to indicate a most unreasonable partnership in the proceedings of the German Consul."

On Dangerous Grounds.

The Chronicle says: "The question is whether, when one power tries to overreach one or two others, she can complain if she suffers a rebuff. There can be no question that when local intrigues lead to the sacrifice of white life, the central power must be held responsible, but the danger is that it will take very little, and the danger is that it will take very little, and the danger is that it will take very little."

By Associated Press.

London, April 12.—The outbreak in Samoa just when the powers had agreed upon the appointment of a commission to settle the difficulties there has caused great surprise and disappointment at the Foreign Office here, where it is regarded as making the already serious complications still graver.

While there have difficulty in expressing a definite opinion upon the fresh developments, it is acknowledged that the Foreign Office officials think it has been manifested that there has been hasty and aggressive action upon the part of Herr Rose, the German Consul.

Although he may have many technical reasons for the part he has played in behalf of German interests, it is asserted that he has been the prime cause of the trouble, which, it is said, will necessarily greatly embarrass his endeavors.

The newspapers to-day sent out large placards bearing such announcements as "British and American Forces Routed," "German Treachery," etc., etc.

The heroic conduct of Eusebius Monaghan, of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, particularly appeals to the public.

Upon receiving the news of the battle, Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, the German Ambassador here, said:

"This news is indeed grave, and it is unfortunate, but at this moment that anything should occur to endanger the negotiations for the settlement that we were about to feel would soon have arrived, of course, I cannot discuss the particulars given in the dispatch, but the occurrence is certainly very unfortunate."

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"The locality of the engagement, or rather, ambush, is stated to have been a German plantation, and there is the unpleasant suggestion of treachery upon the part of a German subject. The incident, apart from the loss of life, is deeply deplorable."

"The situation was already full of anxiety to the governments at home, while on the spot racial animosity runs deep. Though it will be kept well under control, the Cabinets of London, Washington and Berlin could well have feared that the local development. We may be assured that order will be maintained ashore by the united efforts of the English and American troops, but even their efforts will not clear the air of the electricity which is fast accumulating at Apia."

Choate Sees No Treachery.

Shown a dispatch from Apia giving the news, United States Ambassador Joseph H. Choate said:

"And is German treachery hinted at? I see nothing in this news to warrant for a moment the suggestion that the German Government is in any way implicated. Until the circumstances of the local circumstances surrounding the case it is impossible to express an accurate opinion. There is one thing, however, doubtless, the three governments will take up the question vigorously, and instead of the occurrence causing delay, it may accelerate a definite understanding."

A dispatch to the British Admiralty says: "The British and American authorities have their utmost endeavors, previous to the fighting, to reach a peaceful settlement."

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Official Says It Is Monstrous That a German Planter Should Be Accused of the Ambushade.

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Berlin, April 12.—Prince Hohenlohe arrived in Berlin at 5 o'clock this afternoon and proceeded almost immediately to the Imperial Foreign Office, where he conferred with the chiefs of departments on the Apia affair.

Cablegrams reporting the ambushade, were received this morning. Subsequently messages expressing the regret of the Government over the unhappy occurrence were cabled to London and Washington.

An under Secretary informed the Journal that the ambushade, according to their information, occurred at about the same spot where, in December, 1888, German soldiers by Matafa's men is looked on here as an ominous impetus to the international complications resulting from the Samoan dispute.

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